

velt Highway at Carpenterville, Curry County, OREGON, July 14, 1929. My no. 11426.

LUINA HYPOLEUCA Benth., var. **dentata**, var. nov. Differs from the typical form of the species in its strongly dentate leaves, their upper surfaces apparently always tomentose or floccose; flowers 14–15 mm. long.—Rocky bed and banks of the South Coquille River, at the bridge below Powers, Coos County, OREGON, July 17, 1929. My no. 11431.

SOLIDAGO CALIFORNICA, var. **aperta**, var. nov. Like the typical form of the species, as it exists around Grant's Pass, OREGON, but with the clusters of the panicle from contiguous to 3 cm. apart.—Dry, exposed hillside, 15 miles down the Illinois River, below Selma, Josephine County, OREGON, June 18, 1926. My no. 7073.

All types of these plants are in the herbarium of the University of Oregon. Many of the collectors not having used numbers, I have in such cases used my own.

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SOME RARE INTRODUCTIONS NEAR HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.—While botanizing in an abandoned field near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania I found a large colony of *Thlaspi perfoliatum* L. According to records available only two stations of this plant have been reported on this side of the Atlantic, one at Hamilton, Ontario and another at Geneva, New York. The colony was located on a shale hillside, together with *Viola arvensis*, *Silene latifolia*, *Lychnis alba* and *Lepidium campestre*. In the same locality I found *Thlaspi arvense* L. which is not uncommon in this section.

Another interesting find was an extensive colony of *Cynanchum nigrum* (L.) Pers. This colony was located in the South Mountain, three miles from Marsh Run, York County, Pennsylvania. There is no record of this plant from this State, except in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Both of these plants are of European origin, and it would be interesting to know how they became established in central Pennsylvania.—H. A. WARD, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

A NEW LEPIDIUM FROM NORTH CHINA

ARTHUR PAUL JACOT

Lepidium apetalum was described by Willdenow from a single maimed specimen from Siberia. He states that the leaves are

lanceolate-linear, entire, sessile and that the stems are procumbent, ascendant at tips.

Busch (1913, in: *Flora Sibiriae et Orientis Extremi*, part 25, Cruciferae, pp. 90–93) redescribes and figures what *he* calls *L. apetalum*. This species is not procumbent but somewhat lax, the leaves with a tooth on each side near the apex. The description, however, calls for basal leaves which are considerably cut. This is not, therefore, *L. apetalum* of Willdenow but seems identical with *L. micranthum* Ledeb. Note the distribution on page 93 in two distinct bands across eastern Asia separated by Manchuria and Mongolia.

Thellung in his monograph (*Die Gattung Lepidium (L.) R. Br.*; 1906) describes *L. apetalum* as having leaves auriculate, semiamplexicaul, rarely somewhat attenuate and approaching lanceolate, and the base of capsule attenuate, acutish. This again is another species.

We are thus faced with the fact that *L. apetalum*, which is chiefly self-fertilized, is a group of species.

The species common about the alkaline, semiarid plain of north China (and as represented about Tsinan) is distinct from the Siberian forms. It may be known and characterized as follows:

LEPIDIUM chitungense sp. nov. Annual; spreading, low, rarely exceeding 10 inches in height, branches springing from close to ground, spreading, stiff, making a broad angle with axis, sometimes nearly a right angle, covered with short, clavate pubescence; leaves linear-oblong, sometimes lowest leaves narrower towards base, always broadening to a clasping sometimes semiauriculate base, the basal leaves with remote, blunt teeth, the upper similar but the teeth more slender, or with only one or two teeth near apex or none (i. e. strap-shaped), glabrous or sparsely clavate-pubescent on veins and margins; flowers apetalous (?), with 2 stamens; sepals white-margined especially at apex, center of disc of inner and outer ones often barbulate; mature capsule elliptic-ovate, emarginate at apex, with a narrow wing above.—**TYPES:** In the Gray Herbarium and the herbarium of the Shantung Christian University.

Thus the flowers and fruits are identical with those of *L. ruderale* with which *L. chitungense* is now found intermingled on the University campus, though five years ago it was alone. It differs strikingly in its low, spreading habit of branching, in its leaves which are never more than toothed, while in *L. ruderale* they are lyrate, the teeth *always* simple, and in the clavate pubescence (showing it to belong to the *apetalum* group).

My thanks are due to F. Gagnepain of the Paris Herbarium, M. L.

Fernald of the Gray Herbarium and members of the staff of the Kew Gardens for aid in this study.

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WHAT IS SCIRPUS GLAUDESCENS WILLD.?

OLIVER ATKINS FARWELL

WILLDENOW'S description is as follows:

*3. *SCIRPUS glaucescens*.

S. culmo compresso glaucescente, vaginis truncatis, spica solitaria lanceolata, squamis ovatis, radice repente.

Habitat in America boreali 24 D.

Radix perennis repens. *Culmus* sesquipedalis et ultra glaucovirescens compressus. *Vaginae* ad culmi basin truncatae muticae laxae. *Spica* lanceolata vix semipollicaris. *Squamae* ovatae superiores ovato-lanceolatae obtusiusculae, margine membranaceae. *Stamina* tria. *Stylus* trifidus. *Semen* obovatum apice tuberculatum. *Setae* longitudine seminis.

It would be a difficult matter to draw a better description than the above of the plant now passing as *Eleocharis acuminata* (Muhl.) Nees. It cannot be *E. palustris* (L.) R. & S., because that species is not known to have three styles; if *E. palustris* in any of its variations has three styles, I have been so unfortunate as not to have had any such pass under my observation. Three-styled plants should be excluded from the two-styled *Eleocharis palustris*. Fernald and Brackett, in this journal for April, 1929, have monographed the group *Palustres* of the genus *Eleocharis*, and have recognized eight species and two varieties. They give an extended discussion of this species, but, presumably, call it a small form of *E. palustris*, mainly because A. Gray identified the plant in the Willdenowian herbarium as *E. palustris*. Since A. Gray identified the Willd. Herb. plant as *E. palustris*, it is to be supposed that it must be two-styled, and therefore not the plant Willdenow described as *Scirpus glaucescens*, which had three styles. If the Willd. Herb. plant has three styles, then A. Gray misidentified it, and it is not *E. palustris*. Someone who has access to the plant may determine the number of styles in order to prove whether or not it is *E. palustris*. Willdenow's description, with the exception perhaps of the "glaucovirescens" character is quite applicable to *E. acuminata*, and his characters of *three styles* and *compressed stems* clinch the identity. No other species of the